

Advertisements.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [737]

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL,
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
THE SISTERS CAREY,
(CYNTHIA AND DOT).
Under Disguised Patronage.
A Great Programme.
Particulars in future Advertisements.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [772]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Steamship
"CHANGSHA"
Captain Anderson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [770]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.
THE Steamship
"KWEIYANG"
Captain Dawson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [775]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Steamship
"HELENE RICKMERS"
will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [748]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "BENLEI,"
FROM ANTWERP AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to sale.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [771]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS

are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [79]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.
The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.
The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Freight and Expenses when received in good order.
Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERVADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED WATER, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [7]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but in order to be held responsible for opinions that are expressed.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondence of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions that are expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day previous to the day of publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph is a member of the Telephone Company, and is a member of the "Telegraph" and "Telegrams" Companies.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.
FRANCE AND THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY.

LONDON, June 11th.
M. Hanotax in a great speech on Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies declared that France had joined the opposition to the peace of Simonseni, firstly, because, owing to the alliance between the two countries (Russia and France) had France refused her support she would have left Russia to confront difficulties which would have crippled her (Russia's) general policy. Secondly, because the conditions of peace imposed the very existence of China whose provinces opened up such vast fields of trade with the French Colonies of Indo-China.

The policy of the Government was approved of by a large majority of the Chamber.

(Special to *Stam Observer*).
MARITIME DISASTER.
LONDON, May 29th.
The Pacific Mail Co's steamer *Columbia* has been wrecked off the Coast of Mexico, O.T. 189 who were on board only 19 were saved.

(The *Columbia* was a vessel of 4,000 tons gross, and 1,100 net. Her length was 200 ft. 6 in. beam 35 ft. 6 in. and she was built at Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1871.)

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.
LONDON, May 30th.
The Japanese Minister in London was a guest at the Imperial banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, and in the course of his speech he replied to a toast stated that Japan was only desirous of meeting with fair play and of obtaining her due share of the world's commerce. He thanked England for the striking proofs which she had given of the good will she entertained towards the Japanese.

TYPHOON WARNING.
In his weather report to-day the Director of the Observatory writes:—
On the 12th at 10.30 a.m. the depression appeared to be situated in the South part of the Gulf of Tongking and to be moving towards N.W. At 11.10 a.m. the barometer was unsteady.

At 4.15 p.m. the centre of the depression was approaching the neighbourhood of Haiphong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The master of the German steamship *Piculi* was fined twenty-five dollars at the Magistracy to-day for anchoring his steamer in the northern fairway.

Mr. Henry Irving, the actor; Mr. Walter Besant, the novelist, and Mr. Howard Russell, journalist, were knighted on the Queen's Birthday.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, the driver of *Cherry No. 4* was fined \$10 for cruelly working a horse suffering from an open sore.

It is reported from Peking that the Imperial Government are seriously considering the advisability of turning over the collection of the salt taxes of the Empire to the control of Sir Robert Hart, in order that the Imperial Exchequer may gain the whole benefit of the revenues from this source instead of only one-third as under the present system.

Under date 6th June a Shanghai paper reports that some of the Missions or Consuls there have received a further news from Chengtu, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of the imprisoned missionaries owing to the highly suspicious circumstance that no telegrams can be got from them. It is firmly believed that the telegrams sent by the Consuls and others from Shanghai to the unhappy victims of the numerous *Viceroy Liu* have been simply received at the Chinese Telegraph Office and never delivered to their destination.

At the Centenary Hall, Sydney, on the 15th ultimo Mr. F. Villiers, war correspondent, gave the first of a series of lectures, the subject being "The English of the East," alias the Japanese, of whose prowess as a military and naval power Mr. Villiers had considerable experience during his recent China-Japan war. In illustration of his description of the exciting scenes through which he lately passed in the performance of his very arduous duty, the lecturer threw upon a screen "snapshots" photos and sketches taken of the principal incidents of the war. Of these a photograph of the taking of Port Arthur proved a remarkably interesting reproduction of a very dreadful scene.

A LETTER dated the 1st instant to a Shanghai Chinese firm from Tokio reports that the Japanese are making preparations quietly and thoroughly to resist any invasion of their islands by a foreign Power. Torpedoes by the thousand have been placed ready for instant use at all important points and the large guns captured from China have come in very handy for the fortifications of the various ports and naval stations. Large numbers of troops, also, have come back from Manchuria, but not a single soldier has been allowed to return home. The native newspapers dare not say anything of all this for fear of suspension or utter extinction.

The member of our staff detailed to report the entertainment given by Mr. G. G. Brady at the Kowloon Institute last night has not yet been able to find his way back to the office so we cannot publish a full report. *Third time the show* was a success and that the funds of that most useful institute will consequently be swelled considerably. Some idea of Mr. Brady's ability to entertain may be gathered from the fact that he kept the large audience in raptures of laughter for upwards of two hours. Our "merry link" crew appreciate a joke as well as anybody, and he has doubtless been suffering from "high strikes" to-day, hence his absence and the inability of the writer to locate him. The poor lad is a delicate creature and it must have been a very thoughtful, hard-hearted "Sub" who caused him to rally forth in the night air to get "copy" for the H.K. T.

We cannot understand the *non grata* attitude of Lord Ripon toward the petition of the Hongkong ratepayers for an increased measure of local self-government, says the *London Daily Chronicle* of the 10th ultimo. All they ask is to be allowed to look after their own local affairs, as almost every other municipality in the Empire does. The recent plague is an example of what happens to a city governed, or misgoverned, by officials appointed from home, who are often passing merely from one post to another, and are ignorant of local needs. The plague would have been less virulent, if not wholly prevented, if local advice had been followed. As it was, unofficial efforts finally stopped it. The petition presented by the Hon. Mr. Whitehead, concerning which he addressed the members of the "Colonial Party" at the House of Commons on the 9th, offers every possible safeguard for Imperial interests, and if it is wholly neglected there will be another disappointed Crown colony to reckon with.

THE Cap presented by Mr. F. H. May to be shot for by the Police and the Hongkong Volunteers, is now the subject of heated discussion. Mr. May stated in his conditions that the shooting was to take place on the 12th Saturday of every month until finally won. The first "shoot" took place on the 1st Saturday in May and Mr. McLennan of the Police, then came out at the top of the poll, and nothing was said about it. The second "shoot" was held on the second Saturday in May and on that occasion Mr. Lewis of the Field Battery, who also won on the fourth Saturday, the 25th ultimo, the date fixed by the Committee, proved the best marksman. On account of some misunderstanding it was decided to have another "shoot" on the 1st instant, and this was objected to by the Field Battery. Mr. Lewis was not present at this "shoot," but at the end of the target practice his score was still ahead of all competitors. A Committee meeting was then called consisting of an Inspector of Police, two of the Maxims and two members of the Field Battery, and by a vote of three to two it was decided that the third "shoot" was null and void for the reason that it did not take place on the second Saturday of the month as directed by Mr. May in his "conditions of competition." A general meeting of the Volunteers was held last night to discuss this delicate question, but as the proceedings were strictly private we are unable to say what decision, if any, was arrived at.

We regret to have to chronicle the death, at the Government Civil Hospital to-day, of Mr. Edward Keay, chief officer of the British steamer *Swandale*, at the age of 28. The funeral, to which friends are respectfully invited, will leave the Hospital at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AM "Express" issued this forenoon reads thus:—
TELEGRAMS TO FORMOSA.
Telegrams may at present be accepted for Tamsui and Telpoh. Those for the latter place being forwarded by courier from Tamsui.
L. WEBSTER,
Acting Manager-in-Chief.

It was with much regret that the *Bangkok Times* chronicled the death of Mr. Bourguill, interpreter at the French Legation, Bangkok, on the 31st ultimo.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

Mr. Masaki Kyukichi, diver, of Kobe, has obtained permission from Japanese Headquarters to raise the sunken Chinese man-of-war *Lan-yuen* and *Ching-yuen* (Armstrong cruisers) at Weihaiwei. Diving-bells and divers are shortly to be sent there.

A NATIVE correspondent at Peking sends the following to our Staff:—
"The epidemic of typhoid fever, which has been recently reported about the walls and gates of the capital, reviving the three persons accused of having been the principal means of causing the Emperor to rally the recent Treaty with Japan. These three persons were Wang, Li Hing-chang, Grand Secretary, etc. The most ingenious lampoons are those which make a pun of the surnames of these three functionaries. For instance the surname Wang when alone stands for a senior, aged person or grandparent; that of Li when separated contains characters which represent eighteen sons. With the surnames of these three, standing in the relationship of 'grand-parent,' 'son,' and 'grandchild' or 'descendant,' one can imagine the amount of ridicule that can be brought out against the families of the three high officials in question."

EDITORS are generally believed to be rude, unscrupulous persons, who, when a contrivance is sent to them that they don't want, throw it into the waste paper basket without a word, or return it with nothing more courteous than "declined with thanks." But this, according to a Canadian paper, is not the way with editors in China. When they are obliged to refuse a proffered manuscript, they do it in the following terms, healing at the same moment the blow they are compelled to inflict:—
"Illustrous brother of the sun and moon! Behold thy servant prostrate before thy feet, and bow to thee and beg that of thy pen and ink. Thy honoured manuscript has been degraded to the light of its august contentment upon us. With respect, never have I encountered such wit, such pathos, such lofty thought. With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to publish the treasure you sent me, the Emperor would order that it should be made the standard, and that none be published except such as equalled it. Knowing literature as I do, and that it would be impossible in ten thousand years to equal what you have done, I crave your pardon. Behold my head is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servant's servant, the hapless Editor."

We have received the *Customs Gazette* for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1895, and it will be seen by figures given below that when compared with the same period of last year there is a falling off of H. T. 265,800, no doubt due to the war. The following table gives the duties and duties collected for the first quarter of this year:—

Port.	Total Collection. 1895.	Total Same Quarter 1894.
Tientsin	59,263	62,308
Chungking	39,533	40,222
Chongchong	18,797	43,028
Ichang	20,740	42,086
Hankow	103,058	127,181
Wuhan	82,808	245,591
Chinkiang	378,061	198,333
Shanghai	1,246,291	1,453,000
Ningpo	168,739	302,616
Yenchow	3,301	4,983
Foochow	134,037	191,151
Tientsin	79,992	78,701
Tientsin	112,581	123,705
Amoy	18,275	20,987
Swatow	37,439	36,439
Canton	38,925	47,618
Kingchow	35,506	30,400
Peking	40,455	44,036
Total	3,700,042	4,265,877

NEVER did Tokyo wear a gay appearance and never with all classes more thoroughly represented in the vast crowd that surged through the streets than on the 30th ultimo, when His Majesty the Emperor, so long absent from the Imperial city, returned to the metropolis, crowned with the laurels of a successful war. No matter how great the friction between political parties and the Cabinet, no matter how deep-seated the misapprehension on the account of the inevitable retrocession of Manchuria, all hearts have, says the *Yokohama Mail*, ever shown unwavering loyalty and prompt obedience to the Emperor's will. His Majesty's indefatigable labours, fragility, and actual discomfort while at Hiroshima, for so many months the Headquarters, have created a profound impression on the hearts of the people, with whom "fidelity to the Imperial House" has ever proved a watchword potent to still all storms. The kindly interest expressed in the welfare of those engaged in the war, the frequent visits to the hospitals and the sick and wounded, the numerous Imperial donations of little comforts and luxuries that mean so much to the soldier or sailor far from his native land—all these things will remain indelibly impressed on the memory of the present generation and be the boast and pride of its descendants.

On the whole, the day was memorable, and the home-coming of His Majesty the Emperor was celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. The enthusiasm of the people was not the least of the features of the day, and the presence of the Emperor only, Field-Marshal Yamaguchi and Oyama, Count Ito, and Viscount Mutsu also visited various points.

THE HONGKONG PETITION.

MR. WHITEHEAD SPEAKS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, on the eve of returning to resume his duties in the Far East, had, according to the *L. & C. Express* of the 10th ultimo, the honour of addressing the members of the Colonial party in the Commons, in one of the Committee rooms of the House on Thursday afternoon, May 9th, Sir John Gorst, M.P., in the chair. There were also present the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Allan, Mr. Henric Heaton and other M.P.'s. Mr. Whitehead said:—

My Chairman and honourable gentlemen, will you kindly bear with me for a few minutes while I endeavour to give you a brief description of Hongkong, and briefly state the position of matters there, and some of its grievances.

Hongkong has been a Crown colony for a little over fifty years; it is situated in the China Sea at the mouth of the Canton river, in lat. 22° 9' N., and long. 114° 15' E., and it adjoins the great Empire of China. Kowloon peninsula—containing about three square miles—is on the island of China. It is also situated in the same part of the Colony of Hongkong, and was ceded to England in 1860. The Hongkong Regiment, about 800 strong, consisting of 100 British troops and British officers, is quartered in Kowloon, and a part of our naval stores, depot, the admiralty dock—capable of docking the largest British ironclads—other docks, vast public warehouses, coal briquette and other factories are situated at Kowloon.

Hongkong is a free port, with a population of over 350,000 people, through which pass upwards of 14,000,000 of shipping per annum, a trade—mostly British—of about £200,000,000 per annum, its revenue of some £2,000,000 is wholly derived from internal taxation; it ranks among the very first of the great seaports in Her Majesty's dominions; it is the centre of enormous British interests, commercial, manufacturing, and other industries; and under good and economical government there is, in view of the opening up of China in the near future, now that the terms of peace between China and Japan have been arranged, practically no limit to the expansion and development of British trade and industries in Hongkong. There is, therefore, to be more progress than ever, owing to its being British territory and to its geographical position, the junction and port of vast commerce and traffic, and constant communication between Europe and the Australian colonies, the United States, and Canada on the one hand, and China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, British North Borneo, Java, Indo-China, Siam, the Straits, and India on the other.

Hongkong has built up its almost unequalled commercial position mainly through the enterprise, skill, and energy of British merchants, bankers, traders, shipowners, and other officials. Majesty's subjects who spend the best part of their lives and employ their capital on its shores, and through the expenditure of many millions of dollars in roads, streets, and bridges, in buildings public and private, in extensive reclamations, in docks, piers, and wharves, and manufactures of great and increasing value. The prosperity and expansion of the Colony can only be promoted by the unremitting exertions and self-sacrifice of the British residents, the officials of the Customs, and the continuance of Hongkong as a free port.

Mr. Whitehead then referred at length to matters fully set forth in the Ratepayers' Petition and concluded a stirring address with the following remarks:—

The ratepayers of Hongkong fully recognize the propriety and the necessity for the existence of proper checks and safeguards against the abuse of any power and authority vested in any local Legislature, and will cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance and effective exercise, but we respectfully submit that subject to such checks and safeguards we ought to be allowed two or more unofficial members on the Executive Council, and a majority of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council.

Permit me to give a few instances of the injustice to which the Colony may be, and has actually upon occasions been subjected, by reason of its inability to exercise control over local affairs. The cost of the administration of the Government has risen from \$547,000 in 1887, to about \$600,000 in 1895; it is still expanding, and is now excessive, while the revenue remains almost stationary. We are now saddled with an army of officials, as regards numbers, sufficient to govern a small empire. Not long ago the London authorities censured the local Legislative Council for expending some £2,000 of its own funds on the partial introduction of electric light into several of the principal streets; yet, at the same time they were perpetrating the error of building a new gaol, at a cost estimated at about £100,000, although it has been proved, and they have since admitted, that an extension of the old gaol, at a cost of about £50,000, would amply suffice for all requirements. As to the desirability of unofficial representatives being on the Executive Council, I would mention that some four years ago the then Governor of the Colony, on his own responsibility, and without the authority of the Legislative Council, by his warrant directed payment to the military authorities out of the Colonial Treasury of a sum of £50,000, on irregularly for which Lord Knutsford subsequently apologized to the ratepayers through the Council. In opposition to the wishes of the ratepayers the authorities in Downing Street have required the Local Government to borrow on two occasions in gold to the extent of £400,000, while the Colony's revenue is raised in silver, which is a gross injustice to the ratepayers, who are paying the cost of the loan in silver for the benefit of the holders of the loan, who are raised in silver. The money could have been borrowed in silver at reasonable rates of interest, and thus these very heavy losses on the gold loans avoided.

We earnestly claim that nothing could have shown more clearly the necessity for a reasonable measure of local self-government over municipal matters than the middle measure by the "Colonial Government" in dealing with the "black plague" which visited Hongkong last year. That great calamity could never have been so successfully dealt with, nor would it have been attended with such heavy losses and disastrous results, but for the accumulations of filth in the portions of the city occupied by the natives. Official neglect alone was responsible for permitting such vast accumulations of filth. At that most critical period of the Colony's history Hongkong was administered by officials, most of whom were "acting," and many of whom were less competent than the holders of the office. The list of "acting" officers was—Acting Colonial Secretary, Acting Chief Justice, Acting Police Judge, Acting Attorney-General, Acting Director of Public Works, Acting Assistant Registrar-General, Acting Clerk of Councils, Acting Postmaster-General, Acting Police Magistrate, Acting Clerk to Magistrates, Acting Sanitary Superintendent, Acting Superintendent of Civil Hospital, Acting Director of Quarantine, Acting Assessor of Rates, Acting Receiver, Acting Deputy Registrar. The heaviest duties of government with the plague therefore devolved upon

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The ratepayers of Hongkong fully recognize the propriety and the necessity for the existence of proper checks and safeguards against the abuse of any power and authority vested in any local Legislature, and will cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance and effective exercise, but we respectfully submit that subject to such checks and safeguards we ought to be allowed two or more unofficial members on the Executive Council, and a majority of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council.

Permit me to give a few instances of the injustice to which the Colony may be, and has actually upon occasions been subjected, by reason of its inability to exercise control over local affairs. The cost of the administration of the Government has risen from \$547,000 in 1887, to about \$600,000 in 1895; it is still expanding, and is now excessive, while the revenue remains almost stationary. We are now saddled with an army of officials, as regards numbers, sufficient to govern a small empire. Not long ago the London authorities censured the local Legislative Council for expending some £2,000 of its own funds on the partial introduction of electric light into several of the principal streets; yet, at the same time they were perpetrating the error of building a new gaol, at a cost estimated at about £100,000, although it has been proved, and they have since admitted, that an extension of the old gaol, at a cost of about £50,000, would amply suffice for all requirements. As to the desirability of unofficial representatives being on the Executive Council, I would mention that some four years ago the then Governor of the Colony, on his own responsibility, and without the authority of the Legislative Council, by his warrant directed payment to the military authorities out of the Colonial Treasury of a sum of £50,000, on irregularly for which Lord Knutsford subsequently apologized to the ratepayers through the Council. In opposition to the wishes of the ratepayers the authorities in Downing Street have required the Local Government to borrow on two occasions in gold to the extent of £400,000, while the Colony's revenue is raised in silver, which is a gross injustice to the ratepayers, who are paying the cost of the loan in silver for the benefit of the holders of the loan, who are raised in silver. The money could have been borrowed in silver at reasonable rates of interest, and thus these very heavy losses on the gold loans avoided.

We earnestly claim that nothing could have shown more clearly the necessity for a reasonable measure of local self-government over municipal matters than the middle measure by the "Colonial Government" in dealing with the "black plague" which visited Hongkong last year. That great calamity could never have been so successfully dealt with, nor would it have been attended with such heavy losses and disastrous results, but for the accumulations of filth in the portions of the city occupied by the natives. Official neglect alone was responsible for permitting such vast accumulations of filth. At that most critical period of the Colony's history Hongkong was administered by officials, most of whom were "acting," and many of whom were less competent than the holders of the office. The list of "acting" officers was—Acting Colonial Secretary, Acting Chief Justice, Acting Police Judge, Acting Attorney-General, Acting Director of Public Works, Acting Assistant Registrar-General, Acting Clerk of Councils, Acting Postmaster-General, Acting Police Magistrate, Acting Clerk to Magistrates, Acting Sanitary Superintendent, Acting Superintendent of Civil Hospital, Acting Director of Quarantine, Acting Assessor of Rates, Acting Receiver, Acting Deputy Registrar. The heaviest duties of government with the plague therefore devolved upon

THE HONGKONG PETITION.

MR. WHITEHEAD SPEAKS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, on the eve of returning to resume his duties in the Far East, had, according to the *L. & C. Express* of the 10th ultimo, the honour of addressing the members of the Colonial party in the Commons, in one of the Committee rooms of the House on Thursday afternoon, May 9th, Sir John Gorst, M.P., in the chair. There were also present the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Allan, Mr. Henric Heaton and other M.P.'s. Mr. Whitehead said:—

My Chairman and honourable gentlemen, will you kindly bear with me for a few minutes while I endeavour to give you a brief description of Hongkong, and briefly state the position of matters there, and some of its grievances.

Hongkong has been a Crown colony for a little over fifty years; it is situated in the China Sea at the mouth of the Canton river, in lat. 22° 9' N., and long. 114° 15' E., and it adjoins the great Empire of China. Kowloon peninsula—containing about three square miles—is on the island of China. It is also situated in the same part of the Colony of Hongkong, and was ceded to England in 1860. The Hongkong Regiment, about 800 strong,

Intimations.

NOTICE!

THOMAS' GRILL ROOM.

MR. J. W. OSBORNE begs to inform the many PATRONS of THOMAS' GRILL ROOM that he has been temporarily placed in charge of the Establishment. The Establishment will be conducted as usual. All Orders will, as usual, receive prompt attention.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1895. [761]

NOTICE.

WITH a View to CLOSING up the BUSINESS known by the Name of "HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL" at this Port, it is respectfully requested that ALL CLAIMS against, and ALL MONIES DUE to the above Hotel, be forwarded to the Under-signed on or before the 15th Instant.
MRS. B. HAUENSTEIN, Proprietress.
Amoy, 7th June, 1895. [769]

TO BE HAD AT THE PHARMACY.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

HAIR WASH.

FARINA'S COLOGNE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

TANSAN.

THE NEW JAPANESE TABLE WATER.

FLETCHER & Co.,

23, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th June, 1895. [181]

WANTED.

A PIANIST for the PRAYA EAST HOTEL. Apply to the PROPRIETOR on the Premises, Nos. 34 & 39 Praya East. Hongkong, 11th June, 1895. [767]

NOTICE!

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LO CHEONG IP, Owner of SUBSECTION, FOUR of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 105 with the House thereon known as No. 30, COCHRANE STREET, Lost his TITLE DEEDS to the above Property yesterday. Dated this 7th June, 1895. [753]

MR. CHADWICK KEW.

(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)

HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few doors from Messrs. GAUPP & Co. Texts filled permanently, from \$1.00 upwards. CROWN and BRIDGEWORK inserted and TEXTS EXTRACTED.

PLATES A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1895. [754]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively supplying FILTERED WATER. Despatch Guaranteed. Call "W." J. W. KEW & Co., 18, Praya Central, Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [181]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CANE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1895. [1404]

LEVY HERMANOS.

AND AT SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO & PARIS. JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS. Also GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telephone Office. [83]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS), HAS REMOVED.

THE BANK BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [114]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [1394]

BOCHÉ ANONYME

DES

FORGES, FONDERIES ET

LAMINOIRS DU MARAIS,

MONTIGNY SUR SAMBRE (BELGIUM)

L. LEBRUN, EQ., Managing Director.

First Quality Iron.

Merchant and

Grades. Trade

Forges, Forged Iron

for Bridges,

Wagons,

Rolls for Mills,

Wheels, and

all kinds

of Castings.

JOHN D. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,

Agent for M. OFFENHEIMER & Co., Ltd.

Intimations.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

CITRATE MAGNESIA SEIDLITZ POWDER.

ENOS' FRUIT SALT.

RASPBERRY CITRATE.

WATKINS' SALINE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

FRUIT TABLETS.

PERFUMERY.

DISINFECTANTS.

SPONGES.

PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP.

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,

HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,

Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the

elephant Building known as "CON-

NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accom-

modation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to

each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendants.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families

and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,

Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [420]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,

(On Shau-ki-wan Road).

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and

TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE

to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW"

occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan

Road, commands an excellent view of the

Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes

from the Southward. Steam-launches can at

any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the

spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort

BATHING PAVILIONS

have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the

NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW

every half-hour after 3 p.m. daily.

Private Drivers or Trains prepared in First-

class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can

be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [723]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

I AM happy to inform my PATRONS that in

connection with the GRILL ROOM, I

have secured the 1st FLOOR recently occupied

by the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(above the present GRILL ROOM) and have

altered it up for

LADIES' DINING ROOMS,

with all conveniences attached. I am also now

prepared to serve

DINNERS, TIFINS AND SUPPERS

to Parties when Ordered distinct from the ordi-

nary GRILL ROOM.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1895. [181]

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet

above sea-level, has just been thoroughly

re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a

NEW WING has been built, which commands

magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland

of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,

(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day.....\$7.50 to \$9.00

One person, per month.....\$175 to \$200

Married couple (occupying one room) per

day.....7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

month.....\$125.00

Married couple (occupying two rooms)

per month.....\$170.00

For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER,

New Victoria Hotel,

Hongkong, 16th March, 1895. [136]

"Almost as

Palatable as Milk."

This is a fact with regard

to Scott's Emulsion of Cod

Liver Oil. The difference

between the oil, in its plain

state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste.

As it is a help to diges-

tion there is no after effect

except good effect. Keep in

mind that Scott's Emulsion

is the best promoter of flesh

and strength known to

science.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of

China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

For Sale.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has been Appointed SOLE

AGENT for WOOD & Co.'s well known

COW BRAND of Finest

AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER.

In 2lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand.

Special Terms to the Trade.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Doddell Street.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [150]

THE FREDERICKSBURG BREWERY CO.'S

LIGHT PALE ALE,

Unsurpassed in quality

and highly recommended

by persons of

Refined taste.

It is a delicious and

comforting drink

during Summer Months.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA,

Sole Agent.

No. 2, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. [197]

SPANISH

WINES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG and

CHINA for the

COMPANIA VINICOLA DEL NORTE DE

ESPAÑA, Bilbao,

ARVILLA y Ca., Cadix,

and

SANCHEZ MEDINA, Jerez de la Frontera.

The Actual Producers of the Purest and

Finest Wines in the World, are now in a position

to Supply the Residents of HONGKONG and

COAST PORTS, with the Finest Articles received

direct from SPAIN, and hitherto unobtainable in

these parts.

The following Wines are now in Stock:—

RIJA CLARETE.

A pure sound Claret of Excellent Aroma;

infinitely superior to Bordeaux Wines,

in quality (6 doz. quarts, about),

at \$17.50, or bottled at \$5 per doz. quarts.

JEREZ ORO.

A Light Dry Sherry Fine Flavour,

at \$7 per doz.

JEREZ "COLON."

An Excellent Dinner Sherry, absolutely pure

at \$15 per doz.

JEREZ TATARABUELO.

A Delicious Wine, 30 years in the wood, highly

appreciated by Connoisseurs,

at \$30 per doz.

JEREZ "NECTAR."

A very Old Wine, 1784, full bodied; a splendid

tonic, at \$40 per doz.

AMONTILLADO VIEJO.

Specially prepared for Invalids and delicate

constitutions, at \$20 per doz.

MOSCATEL PURO.

A most delicious beverage of guaranteed purity

and perfect flavour, at \$15 per doz.

VINO TINTO.

Ordinary Red Spanish Wine; received direct

from the growers. A sound, healthy wine

for everyday use.

In quarter casks (12 doz. bottles) at \$30 per cask.

Lovers of Genuine Unadulterated Wines have

now an opportunity to satisfy their tastes;

obtaining their supplies direct from producers

and thereby avoid intermediate profits.

The Origin and Absolute Purity of the above

W